## THE GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Address of the Kelly State Committee to the Democracy.

## GOVERNOR ROBINSON ARRAIGNED.

Charged with Perverting His Office To Gratify Personal Animosities.

HIS WAR ON TANNANY OFFICIALS.

Meeting of the Wigwam Committee on Organization.

ALL THE FACTIONS AT WORK.

The following address has been issued by the ate Committee of the Shakespeare Hall Conven-

The Democratic Convention which mot in Shake-speare Hall, Syracuse, on the 11th ult., resulted in the selection of John Kelly, of New York, as the nomines of the democratic party for the high office of Governor of the State. This nomination Mr. Kelly has accepted. The present Governor, Lucius Rebinson, is a candidate for re-election. Two nominees are thus in the field for the affice of Governor, each soliciting and claiming the support of the democracy.

the democracy. That there should at this time be such division in

of the democracy.

That there should at this time be such division in the democratic party in the State, as is indicated by these nominations, is deeply to be regretted. It is by none more so than by those who placed Mr. Kelly in nomination. Before taking this decisive step they exhausted every honorable means to secure in the coming contest harmony and unity in the party. Unfortunately in this they failed, and upon their failure the nomination of a democrat who believed in and acted up to the principles of the democratic party became inevitable. Mr. Kelly was the unanimous choice of the Convention.

It is the misfortune of the democracy of this State that circumstances necessitate the declaration by them now, in advance of the campaign of 1880, and in a contest over the election of a Governor of the State, that there is a candidate thus early in the field for the Presidency to whom they are opposed. This candidate is Mr. Samuel J. Tiden. Governor Robinson is of importance in the present contest only in so far as he is the representative and exponent of a system which the democracy must overthrow and destroy, or it in turn will overthrow and destroy, or it in turn will overthrow and destroy or it in turn will overthrow and influence of delegates to political conventions and to induce betrayal of political conventions and to induce b

strength that the present contest has been entered upon and will be maintained.

Bonnissos And Tilden.

Developments have shown that there exists between Governor Robinson and Mr. Tilden a peculiar relationship. The Governor has proved himself to be Mr. Tilden's most subservient agent; the Chief Executive of the State has become a mere appendage or instrument to aid the purposes and designs of Mr. Tilden in his Presidential claims and aspirations. All the power and patronage of his office Governor Robinson has subordinated to Mr. Tilden's purposes. Almost his first official act was to nominate the Chairman of the Hepublican State Committee to the office of Superintendent of Insurance—the Principal department in the State government. When this nomination was made the presidential question was before Congress, and Mr. Smyth was made Superintendent of Insurance in furtherance of Mr. Tilden's plans, and in expectation of republican influence and support of his claims. In thus he was disappointed. In consequence the Governor's subsequent appointees were nose only who conspicuously identified themselves with Mr. Tilden as the democratic power in the State. Whatever Mr. Tilden demanded the Governor granted, and the response was prompt. If the desire was to secure a State Committee in Mr. Tilden's interest, the trovernor was on hand removing faithful officials and appointing political tools. If it was to secure delegates to pack a convention, the Governor could be relied upon to prostitute to the the most subservient of political purposes every officer or employe over whom he had any control in the government. No democrat, whatever his standing in the party, was allowed to remonstrate. If he did the stamp of the Tilden condemnation atonce attached to him, and he had either to retire from the whatever Mr. Tilden demanded the Governor ted, and the response was prompt. If the dewas to secure a State Committee in Mr. Tilden's rest, the Governor was on hand removing faithers, the fine state of political tools. If it was secure a given to seem to seem to subservient of political purposes every ror employé over whom he had any control in government. No democrat, whatever his standing to the Tilden condemnation at the political tools, the first of t

no better reason than this the city of New York has been compelled by the Governor, elected by the votes of its citizens, to bear for years oppression and unnecessary burdens.

And what has thus been enacted in the city of New York is a tair sample of what has been attempted, to obtain personal political alwantages, all through the State. The Governor, to secure his hold for political purposes over efficers, his appointees in the government and over their patronage and power, has required and received from each his resignation of his office—date in blank—to be acted upon whom of the state of the series of the governors hands. They know that whenever a demand is made upon them by one speaking with authority, they have either to comply or retire. How this system operates has been witnessed in the disgraceful transactions revealed relating to the removal of the able and experienced officers, the wardens of the Auburn and Cimton Prisons, and the appropointment in the place of each of political instruments officers and employes in other departments have bace officers and employes in other departments have had like experience, so that now every officer and prisons and employes in other departments have had like experience, so that now every officer and the prisons and employes in other departments have had like experience, so that now every officer and the prisons of the result of the result of the Tilden power is the primary duty demanded of them, and that to secare trusted delegates to democratic conventions is the service most certain to be rewarded by a continuance of public favors. Under this system there can be no independence of action—no laudable aspiration to the honorable discharge of their duties by either officers or employées. All alike are given to understand that their personal interests are best advanced in prounding political and not the public interest.

This is specific to the tilden policy; and certainly, if the promotion of this policy is the chief end of the commissioner of Public Works. The pre

bills that came before him, assigning as his reason, to quote from his message:—

Article 8, section 11, of the constitution provides that no county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credits to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation. This bill requires the city of New York to give its money to frivate individuals who have not or do not claim to have any legal right thereto. If they had any such right they could, of course, enforce it in the courts, and would not be before the Legislature asking it to compel the city to make the gitt. The bill, therefore, is in direct conflict with the constitutional provision above cited.

By just such yetness as this Governor Robinson

the gift. The bill, therefore, is in direct conflict with the constitutional provision above cited.

By just such vetoes as this Governor Robinson has appeared in the guise of a reformer—bidding for popularity. But what he did with the one hand he always undid with the other—no doubt praying rervently that his right hand should not know what his left hand did. Those who are curious on the subject can examine chapters 298, 323, 442 and 473, Laws of 1871; 416 and 479, Laws of 1878—all passed after the date of the veto above quoted, and all approved by Governor Robinson; each requiring the city of New York to pay out of its funds "to private individuals who have not and do not claim to have any legal right thereto." Under these various statutes claims exceeding \$250,000 were required to be paid by the city. Several or the "private individuals" for whose benefit these statutes were passed are to-day the foremost in the city of New York among the supporters of Governor Robinson. Or course all such are opposed to Mr. Kelly—the official who, in the interest of the city, objected to such legislation. And this is but a sample—a fair representation of Governor Robinson's administration all over the State. Legislative-layors have been conferred in consideration of political support. The stern referemer appearing only when pronounced opponents to the Tilden power had to be dealt with.

EQUAL TAXATION.

the was the oddy positive out by which contribution of the proof of the proper and clarks, the contribution of the proper and clarks, and contribution of the proper and clarks, and contribution of the proper in the past and contribution of the past of t

he shall devote the powers of the executive of the State if placed in his bands.

And in taking the position to which our judgment and consciouse have impelled us we are not for a moment annindful of the transceudent importance of the great national struggle immediately before us. This struggle involves the very life of our constitutional government. The co-equality, independence under and within the constitution and indestructional government. The co-equality, independence under and within the constitution and indestructional government. The co-equality, independence under and within the constitution and indestructional devotions, however deserved, must be subordinated to this great end. No man can be a standard bearer in the contest who takes or can take one thought of himself. He must know nothing but our cause—the rescue of our government from destruction by consolidation, centralization and denial of the rights and liberties of the people within the States. Above all, and more than all, the stains which now, justly or unjustly, are indelibly fixed on the escutcheou of our former leader, must not betyermitted to tarnish our banner. That banner must be pure and unspotted as the life of constitutional liberty and of the equal rights of the people within the States is pure and unselfish in every true democrative heart.

As democrats who cannot be soduced or driven into compromises with our enemies—democrats who cannot now vote for a tyrant at the dictation of personal ambition, and cannot consent to forestall the judgment of the democracy of this State or of the nation in selecting its leader in the great coming national contest, we demand that the democracy of this speat State shall be left free when the time for that selection comes, without official influence or prejndice from the Executive of our State, to turn with the democracy of the nation to a leader wherever within the boundaries of the Republic he may be found, whether in the largest or the smallest State, who will unite the most hands with the most

NATHANIEL C. MOAK, Chairman of State Committee. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Chairman of Executive Committee.

P. W. RHODES, Secretaries. R. M. SKEELS, Secretaries. New York, Oct. 7, 1879.

TAMMANY COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION. The Tammany Committee on Organization met in the basement of the Wigwam, in Fourteenth street, last evening, Police Justice Duffy in the chair. After the usual routine of minutes and other matters, the principal object of the meeting-the hearing of the reports of the committees from each Assembly district on the place for holding the primary elections and the Assembly district conventions-was reached. The reports heard by districts, commencing at the first. Mr. Kirk, from the Second Assembly district, said that the Police Commissioners selected some mem-bers of the list presented by the District General Committee and rejected the rest, substituting, on motion of Commissioner Morrison, for the remain der of the list the most active members of the General Committee, who did not want to serve as inspectors of election because they were of infinitely more use to party on the outside as workers in the district. Reports of a similar character were heard from all the districts until the Fifth was reached. From this Dr Donlan reported that only five poiling or registry places were open for most of the day, and that in ome of them there were only two inspectors pres ent. Excise Commissioner Morrison, of the Fit teenth district, said that many of the General Committeemen in his district had also been appointed as inspectors; that twenty-eight out of the thirty-five election districts were without Tammany Hall inspectors, and in two election districts no registration took place up to a late hour. Imperfect reports were presented from the Fourth and Sixteenth districts, and on Mr. Kelly's motion they were withdrawn to be straightened out to-day. Mr. Melntyre stated that the people in the Soventeenth district got only half the list they offered. In the Eighteenth the entire list was appointed, but at a very late hour on Tuesday night. In the Nineteenth Commissioner Morrison again interfered by substituting persons whom he either know would not serve or were not in affiliation with Tammany Hall at the present time. The same complaint was made elsewhere, but in the Twenty-first district they seemed to have been more lucky than the rest as all their list was accepted and had qualified except four.

MR CHARLES E. LOKW'S ALLEGIANCE.

The charman of the committee from the Twenty-first district at this part of the proceedings presented a resolution from the District Committee of the Twenty-first asking that somebody be appointed in Mr. Charles E. Loew's place, as he had not attended any of the committee meetings for a long time, and it had been rumored that he had been seen at the St. James Hotel, at a meeting of Mr. Kelly's opponents. Mr. Kelly opposed the acceptance or he resolution and recommended that it be referred back to the committee, as there was no evidence before the Committee, as there was no evidence before the Committee on Organization that Mr. Loew had deserted Tammany Hall and it cause. Coroner Woltman assured the body that they might as well doubt him as Mr. Loew, and Judge Timothy J. Campbell said, "Mr. Loew is as good a Tammany man as I am myself." With these vouchers for Mr. Loew's fidelity Mr. Kelly's recommendation was adopted, and the hearing of the reports from the district was resumed.

A NEW MOVE OF THE OFFORTION.

Alderman Shields, from the Seventh wa mitteemen in his district had also been appointed as inspectors; that twenty-eight out of the thirty-five

Governor; ex-Governor Walker, of Virginia; Charles D. Ingersoll, E. K. Apgar, James J. Mooney, Ambrose H. Purdy, ex-Alderman Cole, Joseph A. Lyons and others. Mass meetings will be held nightly throughout the State from the present time to the close of the canvass. It is expected that Governor Hendricks, Senator Thurman and George H. Pendleton will speak in this State during the canvass. Republican State committee at the Firth Avenue Hotel wore a busier look yesterday than on any day since the campalgn opened. The two larger of the suite of five rooms occupied by the committee were stacked up with decuments, which a large force of clerks was engaged mailing to committees and organizations in the interior. In an inner room, was Mr. E. M. Johnson, clerk of the State Central Committee, who was assisted by several clubs in opening and forwarding correspondence connected with the work of the campaign. In an adjoining room was Senator Conkling (who arrived in town yesterday), in confidential consultation with the nominee for Governor. Encouraging reports of the work of the canvass were being received from all parts of the State. Among the callerance chairman of the special Railroad Committee; General Hamilton Ward, of Allegany, candidate for Attorney General, and Assemblyman W. J. Youngs, of Queens countly.

In parlors Nos, 14 and 15 of the St. Nicholas Hotel, where are established the headquarters of the Kelly State Committee, busy proparations were making for Mr. Kelly's tour of the State to address mass meetings. It was reported that despatches had been received announcing the organization of Kelly campaign clubs, in addition to those already named at Whitestone, L. I.: Utica, Auburn, Rondout and Rockaway. One hundred and fitty letters of encouragement or sympathy with the cause were received announcing the organization of Kelly campaign clubs, in addition to those already named at Whitestone, L. I.: Utica, Auburn, Rondout and Rockaway. One hundred and fitty letters of sense the substance of Priday Ingit, in Troy

ATTEMPT TO CONSOLIDATE THE DEMOCRACY. There is a very important movement on foot in tionize the attitude presented by the various fac-tions at present in this city. The movement referred to relates to effecting a consolidation or coalition, temporary or otherwise, between the two democratic organizations in New York, by which a united front will be presented to the republicans in the matters of county nominations. The efforts in this direction on the part of those engaged in

the matters of county nominations. The efforts in this direction on the part of those engaged in furthering these ends are not at all directed toward conciliating John Kelly into "giving up" his candidacy in favor of Governor Robinson. It is simply a move to have the democrats win all the city and county offices in November, and has little or no bearing on State politics. A prominent gentleman who is familiar with all the movements now being made developed the plans to a Henald reporter last night.

"We have," said he, "got to do something, and that very quickly in this matter. It is no child's play at all. A great democratic city like New York should not be allowed to go republican, no matter what it costs to prevent it. I am in affiliation with the anti-Tammany movement since its first inception, but I will say that sooner than have this city go republican I would be willing to give almost anything to Tammany."

"How will the matter be brought up?"

"It will probably be brought to the attention of each of the county conventions when they meet. All we ask Tammany to do is to have a conference with us and see if some amicable understanding caunot be effected in regard to city and county nominations. We won't claim anything unreasonable; but will rather give than take. I have spoken to nearly all the more prominent men in our party and they are unanimously in favor of such a combination if it can honorably be effected. What do we care for the State ticket any more than that we would like to see Robinson re-elected? But surely we are not going to break up the party in this city just for the sake of any issues on State questions. We want the city to be democratic, as it has uniformly been and as it should be."

"Do you think that the movement will be successful?"

"I have strong hopes that it will, although, of course, it is too soon to prophesy. Wait till the county conventions meet; then it will be time enough."

But low Tammany men have yet been approached on this subject. They will be, however, in a short time.

ANTI-TAMMANY.

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Tammany General Committee met laat night at Irving Hall, and a wrangle ensued over a resolution introduced by Alderman Haughton seeking the appointment of committee of seven "to inquire into and endeavor to reconcile existing differences in some of the districts." A preamble to the resolution set forth that active and efficient men, who were willing to join the ranks of the general and executive committees, in accordance with a previous resolution to increase the representation in both resolution to increase the representation in both, were being ignored. The resolution met with a good deal of opposition, and resulted finally in the appointment of a committee consisting of one from each Assembly district to harmonize conflicting interests. The Seventh and Ninth districts are the ones in which it is alleged the trouble exists. Reports were made from each of the Assembly districts showing the formation of a large number of campaign clubs and a very encouraging curolment of members. The main question during the evening was over the arrangement for the primaries to elect delegates to the several nominating conventions. It was at first proposed to appoint a special committee of one from each district for the purpose, but it was finally agreed that the sub-committee of the executive committee should meet this afternoon to discuss the subject and prepare a case which will be handed in at a meeting of the executive committee on Friday evening at seven o'clock, so that the latter committee may be ready to issue it through the general committee meeting which takes place the same evening at eight o'clock.

BOUSING KELLY MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Tammany democrats of the Ninth Assembly district was hold at the corner of Hudson and Christopher streets last evening. William H. Dobbs presided, and among those on the platform were Justice Dodge, Fire Commissioner Gorman, ex-Assemblyman Browning and Captain Hoagland. The first speaker was Mr. M. Sigerson, who denied that there were two democratic candidates in the field. He defied any one to prove that Lucius Rob-inson was a democrat. He always had been a repubfield. He defied any one to prove that Lucius Robinson was a democrat. He always had been a republican, and was so now. The principal speech of the evening was made by Mr.-Jerome Buck, who claimed that the agitation now going on was but the natural result of the intelligent action or a great community. New York city had too long submitted to the dictation of the country, and just as in times of old, when the cities were the first to strangle the feudal system, so also now was New York endeavoring to assert its rights. This was not Mr. Kelly's, but the people's fight; the people who were falling back at last on their chartered rights and proclaimed in a voice that could not be mistaken to the country districts, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." One-fith of the democratic vote of the State was cast in this city, and one-half of the taxes were paid here. Why, then, should they bow down to that corrupt clique, which did not represent democracy? After giving a succinet account of the doings at Syracuse, Mr. Buck said:—"And yet if there is such a thing as gloom in the democratic ranks, and this hall does not look very much like it, how glorjous is it for us to remember this very evening that the sanction of the Supreme Court of your State has been given to your own Taumany Hall! In the sacred name of justice, which no citizen dare villity, at has been proclaimed from the Bench of the Supreme Court of the such an institution as Tammany Hall. This alone is enough to secure victory for the old wigwam. And in the face of this decision let all democrate understand that now and now only is the time to show their adherence to the principles of that great and glorious party."

At the conclusion of Mr. Buck's speech the meeting adjourned with rousing cheers for Kelly.

inmished with their naturalization papers through the Tammany office.
Robert G. McCord is the chairman of the Republican Naturalization Committee, which has its head-quarters at No. 465 Pearl street, at the corner of Chatham. This office was opened to the business in hand on the 29th of September, and up to last evening 125 persons had beer furnished with their naturalization papers through its medium. The mode of attending to the wants of applicants there is much the same as that employed at the Tammany Headquarters, with the exception that those intending to become citizens are sent to the United States, as well as to the Superior or Court of Common Pleas, as they may prefer.

THE FIRST DAY OF REGISTRATION.

FEW VOTERS TO BE SEEN AT THE POLLING PLACES FOUR PROMINENT MEN ACTING AS INSPECTORS.

The work of registering the voters of New York city and county was begun yesterday morning at eight o'clock and continued until nine in the evening. For Wednesday of next week and Friday of the week following the same hours are designated, but on the last day-Saturday, October 25—the time will be extended until ten o'clock in the evening. The first day of registration is never noted for any anxiety on the part of the voters to have their names recorded. The work, in fact, drags listlessly along for the best part of the time until after\_ six o'clock in evening, and then there is a stir. After that hour hosts of workingmen and clerks are relieved from the labors of the day, and the places of registration in thickly peopled districts become alive with mon. The places for registration are to a large extent located in barber shops, and it is needless to say the kuights of the razor are only too happy to surrender their premises or the best part of them for the consideration involved-equal to their best Sunday's income. Cigar stores are also largely used, and so are shoe shops and candy stores. While for the most part the business of registration is conducted as quietly as a Quaker's meeting, lively scenes are frequently enacted that have their humorous features. Among the great host of in-spectors were four of unusual prominence appointed for the First Assembly dictrict. Mr. Cadwallader Evans, the handsome sachem of Tammany Hall, ap pointed for the Ninth-Election district; the bland and venerable Augustus Schell, another sachem of Tammany, for the Fourteenth Election district; the genial and stalwart Judge Joseph W. Bosworth for

and venerable Augustus Schell, another sachem of Tammany, for the Fourteenth Election district; the genial and stalwart Judge Joseph W. Bosworth for the twenty-fourth, and the bright and keen-eyed Colonel George W. Wingate for the twenty-first. All these monimations were of course made by the anti-Tammany Police Commissioners, in the hope that the appointers would decline, when it became the privilege of the Commissioners to appoint whom they pleased. This game, however, was blocked after the First Assembly district was disposed of, and that is how it happens that four distinguished members of Tammany Hall are acting as inspectors rather than sell the pass to the enemy.

M. Schell was on hand bright and early at the little barber shop No. 7 West Broadway, outside the entrance of which a placard announced, "Board of Registry meets here." He looked in no degree discomposed by having the employment of inspector of election thrust upon him in his advanced age, but on the contrary was in the best of spirits, and tackled the work before him with cheerful alserity. The crowds who stood on the sidewalk to look in saw a fine, hale old man, whose hair was white with age of large physique and form slightly bent. Here was the man, they reflected, who has acted with more than chivalrous devotion to the party of his choice; who has suffered defeat and come up smiling and resolute under it, and who shows in this act of taking the humble position of an election inspector that he is capable of any sacrifice, whether great or small, in the line of duty, Mr. Schell did not he back in his chair and take things easy while his colleagues executed the elerical labor. He immediately adjusted his gold-rimmed glasses after scating himself at the table, and taking hold of the first votor that came on the scene had his answers to the regular questions written down in as quick time as any young expert with the pen.

"How many voters have you registered. Mr. Schell, with a quiet smile.

"How came you to be inspector?"

"You have been an ins

of ex-Judge Joseph W. Bosworth, lobking, with his clustering white hair and large, well cut features, like one of the antique Romans. As with Mr. Schell, he, too, had been proposed for inspector by the anti-Tammany Commissioners and resolved to bear the burden rather than allow the enemy of his party an advantage. Numerous visitors dropped in to see the genial Judge, but he never once forgot to subordinate gossip to business; he carried out the work he engaged to perform like a faithful soldier. "This kind of work is not much in your line, Judge," observed one of the visitors.

"Well, no; but, under the circumstances, it is perfectly agreeable. If we expect to be loyal to our party we can't hope to go on without some sacrifice, large or small."

"You don't feel mad with MacLean for doing you such a good turn?"

"Oh, no; all's fair in love, war and politics. Our turn to do a handsome thing like this will come at a future day. There is no cause of complaint on our side that cannot be remedied by and by."

The Judge talked cheerfully to the many friends who called upon him, and appeared to enjoy his novel position.

The Judge talked cheerfully to the many friends who called upon him, and appeared to enjoy his novel position.

It will be seen by the following table that, not-withstanding the confusion that was generally expected would prevail at the various boards of registry consequent upon the Inspectors' of Election muddle, a comparatively large vote was registered. Although the votes registered are given by Assembly districts there can be no fair comparison by them, as the new apportionment has completely changed the lines of many of the districts. The grand totals, however, are sufficient to tell their own story. It should be borne in mind that when Governor Robinson ran for Governor in 1876 it was a Presidential year, and that the great vote registered on the first day of that year was drawn out by the excitement of the Presidential struggle. The vote registered on the first day of 1874, when Samuel J. Tilden ran for Governor, is really the test vote with which to compare the vote registered yeaterday. On the first day of that year 35,819 votes were registered, and it will be seen, therefore, that this registration was outdone by yesterday's by 2.889 votes. A proportionate increase on each of the three remaining days of registration would indicate the polling of a very large vote in this city next November, as in 1874 146,075 votes were polled. Still, this vote was 36,933 less than that cast for President in 1876. The following is the table:—

THE REGISTRATION.

1878. 1877. 1876. 1876.

Assembly 1879. First First First Total Vision 1,126 1,213 1,148 2,063 7,115 2,116 6,730 4,115 1,125 1,245 1,675 1,745 6,730

		ret. 7.	Day.	Day.	Liay. L	Legistry.
hen, should they bow down to that corrupt lique, which did not represent democracy? After	1	1,126	1,213	1,148	2.083	7.115
iving a succinct account of the doings at	2	1,159	1,283	1,075	1.745	6,730
yracuse, Mr. Buck said;—"And yet if there is	3		1,131	1,068	1,708	5,389
	4		1,660	1,525	2,588	8,130
uch a thing as gloom in the democratic ranks, and	5		1,513	1,403	2,521	8,132
his hall does not look very much like it, how	6		1,172	1,143	1,783	
lorious is it for us to remember this very evening	7		1.217			5,762
hat the sanction of the Supreme Court of your				987	2,162	7,001
tate has been given to your own Tammany Hall!	8	1,311	1,859	1,719	3,115	10,828
the sacred name of justice, which no citizen	9		2,091	1,767	3,131	9,106
are villify, at has been proclaimed from the	10		1,457	1,085	2,130	7,880
ench of the Supreme Court that there is such an	11	1,105	1,478	1.148	2,727	8,536
stitution as Tammany Hall. This alone is enough	12	1,783	1,507	1,399	2,294	6,954
secure victory for the old wigwam. And in the	13	1.757	1.689	1,493	2,824	7,925
see of this decision let all democrats understand	147		1,341	1,092	1.754	5,823
	15		1,915	1,721	2.880	
at now and now only is the time to show their	16		2,072			9,571
Therence to the principles of that great and glori-				1,810	3,035	8,956
us party."	17		2,384	2,115	3,735	12,604
At the conclusion of Mr. Buck's speech the meet-	18		1,969	1,688	2,687	8,273
g adjourned with rousing cheers for Kelly.	19		1,105	970	1,434	5,008
	20	1,519	2,631	2,388	4,465	14,458
The state of the s	21	1,664	2.810	2,722	4,305	13,606
STARTING THE NATURALIZATION MILLS.	22	1.693	-		-,	***,000
One of the never failing signs that a political cam-	23		902	669	1,197	4,184
	24		460	332		
aigh is fully under way is the starting of the nat-	*************	.,	181515	002	515	2,110
	Total 9	9 509	95 199	113.455	-	****
ralization mills of the opposing political parties to	Total3	8,708	87,189	32,457	56,829	183,064
ralization mills of the opposing political parties to urn out full fledged American citizens. The nat-	Decrease fron	n first o	lay, 18	76		18,191
ralization mills of the opposing political parties to arn out full fledgod American citizens. The nat-	Decrease fron Increase over	first di	lay, 18	76		6.247
ralization mills of the opposing political parties to arn out full fledged American citizens. The nat- ralization office of Tammany Hall was opened at	Increase over Increase over	first di first di	lay, 18 sy, 187 sy, 187	76 7 8		. 18,121 . 6,247
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The above vote was divided as follows:-Vote Registered.

WOULD NOT REGISTER HIM. Bernard G. Dierks, of No. 63 Monroe street, stated in Madison street, near Pike, yesterday, the inspector refused to register him because his papers were issued in 1868. He claims to have voted on them for twenty years—the period of his residence in the Seventh ward—and to have never been even questioned before. last evening that when he went to the polling place

THE POLICE BOARD SQUABBLE

QUIET FINALLY RESTORED AT THE SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS-VACANCIES CAUSED BY THE RESIGNATIONS OF INSPECTORS QUICKLY

The four Police Commissioners were at Police Headquarters as early as half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning. But as the court room was being used for the purpose of swearing in inspectors of election, the Board had to meet in Chief Clerk Hawley's room. At a quarter of eleven o'clock the Commissioners took their places at the table and the roll war called. The political rabble were kept out of the space allotted to the Commissioners and press by an iron railing. Mr. Morrison moved that the polling place in the Sixth election district of the Twentyfourth Assembly district be removed, as it was not now in a suitable locality. Mr. MacLean moved that the following order be sent to the captains of the

various police precincts:—
Inquire and telegraph to the Commissioners forthwith what inspectors have appeared at polling places up to eleven o'clock A. M. Also whether any polling places are now wanting.

This motion was carried, and Mr. Morrison moved

that the resignations on the anti-Tammany list A be accepted and the persons named on the same list as substitutes be appointed in their stead. Carried without demur. Mr. Morrison took up a numbe of miscellaneous resignations, which were approved and the vacancies filled, Mr. MacLean said that Tuesday was the customary day for examining charges against policemen, but, as the whole force was necessary on the first day of registration, he asked that the trials be postponed until Thursday, October 15. The Commissioners left the room while waiting for an answer to the general police inquiry and did not reassemble until a quarter of three P. M. Mr. John J. O'Brien, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, reported that only two precincts had answered the general order up to that time. Mossrs. Morrison and French then read resigna-Messrs. Morrison and French then read resignations and presented substitutes alternately, the
Board acting in perfect harmony in each
case. The resignations were so numerous as
to turnish grounds for suspicion that all
were not voluntary. These suspicions were
strengthened by Tammany leaders bringing in the
resignations of anti-Tammanyites. It was feared
that the constant hints made in this connection
would result in an open rupture among the Commissioners, but things passed off smoothly. The
resignations of August Belmont, Thomas J. Creamer,
Honry D. Purroy, henry L. Clinton and John D.
Townsend, of the First Assembly district, were received and accepted. The rest of the attennoon was
spent in the routine of appointing inspectors to fill
vacancies.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

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PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

In the Extraordinary General Term of the Suprome Court, yesterday, Police Commissioners MacLean and Morrison submitted a further return to the writ of mandanus issued against them to compel the appointment of inspectors of election. They stated that shortly after two o'clock P. M. they convened and continued in session with an intermission for dinner until thirty-five minutes past ten P. M., and at that time and after their former return they had completed the election of inspectors as required by the writ, and also appointed poll clerks that were nominated by any member of the Board. The reason for the failure to appoint the entire number of poll clerks authorized by law was that the same lists of names which were presented to the Board were too detective to be made the basis of action by the Board, and, therefore, by unanimous consont the Board, and, therefore, by unanimous consont the Board at the time aforesaid adjourned until half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning, at which time it resumed its session and angaged in completing the selection of poll clerks. The two Commissioners omitted to append a statement of their acts in full for the reason that the stenographic notes of the minutes had not yet been written out. An almost similar report was handed in by Commissioners Fronch and Wheeler, but with the difference that they reported all the poll clerks appointed. Mr. Bangs said the two returns were materially different as to the completion of the list of poll clerks. Mr. Root said the Board had had no dissension as to such appointments. Mr. Stoughton criticised the action of Commissioners MacLean and Wheeler in delaying the appointment of inspectors. While he did not intend to make a motion for an attachment to punish for contempt, it would be for the Court to say if its time would be profitably occupied in listening to instances showing the character of the obstruct

inspectors.

Judge Davis said unless the instances were intended as a basis for a motion to punish for contempt it would be unnecessary to submit them to the Court. Mr. Stoughton concluded by saying he did not intend such a motion. Mr. George Bliss, on behalf of Commissioners French and Wheeler, said there was still a number of vacancies to be filled owing to resignations, and a great many had been appointed at so late an hour that they had not been sworn in. Many of the registry offices were without inspectors to represent Tammany. This, however, he thought would not interfere with the settlement of the proceedings, Mr. Bangs then asked for an adjournment until the full minutes of the Board could be completed.

An adjournment was ordered until half-past ten o'clock to-day.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

The republican and democratic general commit tees of Kings county met last evening and decided as to the time of holding the primary elections and as to the time of holding the primary elections and the various conventions. The dates fixed by the re-publicans are as follows:—Primaries, October 16; City and County conventions, October 18; Senatorial conventions, October 20; Assembly conventions, October 21. Those of the democrats are:—Primaries, October 16; City and County conventions, October 20; Assembly district conventions, October 18; Sena-torial conventions, October 21.

SENATOR CONKLING.

Senator Conkling arrived in this city yesterday and registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he was called upon during the early evening by severa was called upon during the early evening by several prominent republican politicians. He spent a brief time in the committee rooms of the kepublican State Committee and entered into a pleasant chas with those he met in the rooms, among whom was Mr. A. B. Cornell, the republican candidate for Governor. Senator Conkling is to speak this evening at the great republican mass meeting in Brooklyn, for which great preparations have been made by the republicans of that city. The Senator, notwithstanding his recent indisposition, looks hale and hearty.

RENOMINATED FOR THE SENATE.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1879.

At the Republican Senatorial Convention held at Crown Point this afternoon, W. W. Rockwell, of Glen's Falls, was renominated to the Secate from the Sixteenth district.

POUGHREPSHE, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1879.

The republicans to-day unanimously, and by acclamation, renominated Stephen H. Wendover, of Columbia county, for State Senator from the Fifteenth district.

NOMINATED FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1879. At the democratic convention of Fulton and Hamilton counties, held here to-day, William Wem-ple was nominated for member of Assembly.

THE SHAFER-SHEPARD FIGHT.

The politicians about the City Hall are wondering what has become of the famous Shafer-Shepard con-troversy as to the codification of the city ordinances. Mr. Shafer made a vigorous fight against Mr. Shep Mr. Shafer made a vigorous fight against Mr. Shopard, who is charged with having tampered with the official proof slips. The matter is now in the hands of a committee of the Common Council, which adjusted further proceedings until Mr. Shopard's return from Europe. That gentleman is now in the city, and the whole question will probably be brought up again in a short time.

THE ST. MARY'S.

The school ship St. Mary's has returned to this port after her summer's cruise, and is now lying in the East River, below South Ferry. Sho will remain the Last liver, below south Ferry. Sho with remain there until after the 17th inst. The annual exam-ination of the pupils by the Chamber of Commerce will be held on that day. Applications for admission to the school must be made now at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, or to Mr. David Wetmore, chairman of the Com-mittee on Nautical School, at No. 365 Greenwich